

The Marlboro Democrat

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

VOL XXXIII

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908

NO. 11

GARY IS CHOSEN

Senator on the Eighteenth Ballot to Succeed Latimer

BY SMALL MAJORITY.

Mr. Gary Has Had Long Service in the Legislature, Also an Original Trustee of Winthrop and Member of Constitutional Convention—Ex-Gov. Sheppard Shows Strength in Two Ballots.

On the eighteenth ballot in joint assembly Frank B. Gary, of Abbeville, former Speaker of the House, was chosen Friday for United States Senator to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Asbury C. Latimer.

Mr. Gary secured 79 out of 151 votes, one more than necessary to elect. It was the fourth ballot of the day, taken after a strenuous effort was made to postpone.

Ex-Gov. John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, was entered and showed great strength, getting 31 votes on the third ballot, but he was not voted for in the final ballot.

Mr. Gary's friends are jubilant over the outcome and he is being warmly congratulated on every turn. His long service in politics has made him known throughout the State. He served continuously from 1891 to 1901 in the House, being Speaker in his retiring term.

He was a candidate for Governor in 1900, when Miles B. McSweeney was elected. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1895. Mr. Gary is a trustee of the city schools of Abbeville. He was a member of the board of trustees that located and built Winthrop College at Rock Hill. He is forty-eight years of age.

The deadlock had caused some anxiety to Mr. Gary's supporters, but all the while they contended he would eventually be the choice of the Legislature. Eighteen ballots were necessary to choose.

The first joint ballot for United States Senator Friday morning resulted: Gary 68, Walker 28, T. G. McLeod 14, J. Wright Nash 13, Mauldin 8, Coker 14, Ira B. Jones 5, Willie Jones 4. Total 154; necessary to choose 78.

Mr. Gary had gained five votes from the last ballot Thursday night. The House immediately proceeded to another ballot. Congressman Lever was nominated in spite of protests from friends that he was not a candidate and particularly did not want to be entered. Mr. Nash's name was withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted: Gary 70, Walker 28, McLeod 11, Ira Jones 4, Willie Jones 4, Mauldin 7, Coker 10, ex-Gov. John C. Sheppard of Edgefield, a new entry, 15; Congressman Lever 7. This is the fifteenth ballot. Mr. Lever's friends now nominated him.

The third ballot resulted. Gary 73, Walker 19, McLeod 4, Sheppard 34, Lever 9, Mauldin 7, Ira B. Jones 1, Coker 2, State Senator D. F. McKeithan 1. Total 154. An effort to take a recess failed and a fourth ballot was entered.

The fourth and final ballot on which Frank B. Gary was elected: Gary 79, McLeod 32, Mauldin 11, Ira B. Jones 4, Willie Jones 2, Coker 1, McKeithan 1, Walker 24. Total 154. Necessary to choose 78.

SENT CHECK

To Cover the Amount of Which State Was Robbed.

The State says that Col. Felder and Mr. Malvern Hill, in going over the old books of the State dispensary, discovered that on an order for 300 casks of beer sold to the State dispensary in 1904, the Indianapolis Brewing company overcharged the State the sum of \$260. A settlement in full had been made with this concern nearly four years ago and their firm name did not appear on the ledger of the dispensary when the commission took charge.

Col. Felder addressed a communication to the Indianapolis Brewing company calling attention to the findings of the commission as to their dealings with the officers of the State and advised that the amount of overcharge, \$260, be remitted to the attorney general without delay. By return mail came a check for the full amount of the overcharges and no questions were asked.

Knocks Out Dispensary.

The supreme court holds that the election in Chesterfield on the dispensary question was legal and valid and the dispensaries are therefore to go. This is the first decision the court has ever made against the dispensary.

RECEIVERS NAMED

Judge Pritchard Takes Full Control of Dispensary Fund.

Messrs. J. A. McCullough, C. K. Henderson and B. F. Arthur Appointed Receivers and They Accept.

In the United States Court at Asheville Saturday afternoon after hearing the arguments by counsel, Judge J. C. Pritchard appointed Hon. Joseph A. McCullough, of Greenville, Messrs. C. K. Henderson and B. F. Arthur, the two latter members of the State commission, permanent receivers for the dispensary funds now in the hands of the dispensary commission.

The court will order that this fund be turned over to the receivers at once. In the event that this order is refused there will probably be a clash of State and Federal jurisdiction.

Attorney Gen. Lyon said: I regret exceedingly that there is a person in the State of South Carolina who would accept an appointment as receiver at the hands of Judge Pritchard. Then taking up the general situation Mr. Lyon said: "So far as Judge Pritchard undertaking to enjoin any one from bringing suits or to in any way interfere with the fund involved is concerned I will state that I instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of South Carolina for the purpose of compelling the commission to disregard Judge Pritchard's injunction and to pay into the State treasury for the use of the Attorney General's office the sum of \$15,000 which was appropriated for the purpose of certain criminal proceedings and prosecutions of persons connected with the late dispensary."

Judge Pritchard's order will most certainly be disregarded by me if it undertakes to in any wise restrain or direct me in this or any other proceedings I may deem it advisable to institute.

"I regard the entire proceedings as without precedent and as a most outrageous disregard of the rights of the State of South Carolina. It is founded upon no sound authority. His conduct in appointing receivers on the day before the motion for the appointment of receivers was to be heard in accordance with the formal order which he passed was a most wilful disregard of the rights of the State, and we were thereby denied our day in Court."

"As to his criticisms in his former decree, of my bringing the mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court of South Carolina to compel the commission to disregard his injunction and pay into the State treasury the appropriations made for the prosecution of the criminals, the proceeding in the Supreme Court was in accordance with the practice and law in South Carolina, and if this had not been so the Court would have refused to assemble and hear the same."

"The result of this proceeding cannot be foretold. It would, no doubt, be as useless to explain the purpose of this proceeding to him as it was to explain the law and the facts in the case in which he has assumed jurisdiction. I am most careful as to the opinion the learned Judge may entertain with regard to this proceeding. It is not surprising that he regards any move on the part of the State to protect her rights against those who would despoil her as unwarranted."

"His conduct has been most unseemingly and the State of South Carolina must look to the United States Supreme Court for the preservation of its sovereign powers."

"I am extremely gratified to know that Messrs. Murray, Patton and McSweeney, members of the State dispensary commission, have refused to accept the receivership offered them, and that their patriotism cannot be shaken by the hope of any reward."

"I believe we will finally be successful in the defence of the State, but whatever the result we will defend her to the last extremity of the law. Knowing the righteousness of our cause, I believe we will succeed."

HIDDEN TREASURE FOUND.

Many Million Dollars Discovered in Ruins of Old Castle.

Hidden treasure valued at eight million dollars is reported to have been discovered in the ruins of an ancient castle at Kamenietz, near the Russian-Galitzan frontier. The treasure consists of thirteen tons of pure gold and of much jewelry and precious stones. It was concealed by Prince Galitzin when he fled from Kamenietz, exactly 110 years ago. Efforts to learn the details of the discovery are blocked by those who are in possession of the facts.

WANT BRYAN.

He is Greeted by His State Convention With Cheers.

SOLID DELEGATION

Instructed to Vote for Him as the Democratic Candidate for President.—Platform Adopted Favors Many Reforms.—"Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None"—Harmonious Meeting.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., says Thursday was "Bryan Day" in that city and throughout Nebraska. With the Democratic State Convention as a nucleus party leaders from every county and practically every primary district in the commonwealth gathered there to pledge allegiance to the presidential aspirations of Mr. Bryan and to consider means for furthering his interests before the Democratic national convention.

Enthusiasm was prevalent throughout the day. It broke loose early in the afternoon session of the convention and gradually gathering volume, broke out in tumultuous vociferations when at the beginning of the evening session the platform committee presented this resolution:

"The Democratic party of Nebraska again declares confidence in and admiration for William Jennings Bryan. In him we behold the ideal American citizen—the ideal Democrat. We rejoice that the principles which he has so ably advocated have been gladly received by the American people. 'Resolved, That the delegates by this convention chosen be, and are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit for the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the presidency.'"

This official endorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy met the full approval of the delegates. The platform instructions to the 16 men selected during the afternoon to represent the State at Denver will, it was thought, leave no doubt as to where Bryan's home State stands.

The platform as a whole was largely Mr. Bryan's own work. That it reflected the leader's view as to what should form the basis upon which the party should go before the country next fall, was not denied.

Mr. Bryan, however, said that the declarations of the platform were necessarily incomplete; that some sections undoubtedly will be included in the national platform that were omitted, while others were treated in the Nebraska document in a purposely brief manner so as to allow amplification at Denver.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

"Our trouble seems to be to persuade the Republicans to accept Democratic policies; our work is to expose the imitation by them of Democratic ideas and to point out wherein they come short in their effort to appropriate Democratic doctrines."

"Take for instance the trust question. We have definitely convinced the Republicans that there were trusts; now they admit trusts exist. We had difficulty in convincing them that the criminal law should be enforced; now they admit it should be enforced but fail to enforce it. In so far as they have acted against the trusts at all they have acted along the lines laid down by the Democrats, but the trust magnates are still at large, the trusts are still flourishing and even the supporters of Mr. Taft have no specific remedies to offer for relief, and trusts arise while Republicans are boasting of their crusade against them. They propose regulation of monopolies instead of extermination, although they have reason to know that regulation has failed and that any one of a number of trusts can afford to contribute to times as much to a campaign fund as can be collected from all the voters who are outside the privileged circles."

"On the tariff the Republican leaders now admit that tariff reform is now necessary but a careful reading of their promises show that they use language identical with that employed in former platforms which have been the basis for the present extortionate rates. The advocates of the McKinley tariff and of the Dingley tariff never asked for more than enough to cover the difference of labor here and abroad but under pretense of protecting labor they built up the present oppressive schedules. What reason have we to believe their promises are worth any more now than they have been in the past 29 years? Surely the people will not wait tariff reform to come back—have stubbornly refused to reduce tariff rates when they had full power to do so and then asked to be returned to power that they may do what they have failed to do."

"The Republicans admit that railroad regulation has been needed and

yet for 10 years the Republican party allowed itself to be overawed by the railroad lobby at Washington and having, with the aid of the Democrats, secured a little relief, the Republican leaders now rely upon what has been done; and outline no programme for further legislation. The Republican leaders have watched a few railroad magnates strangle competition and combine great systems into greater ones, without raising a hand for the protection of the public and now they ask for another lease of power as a reward for their inaction."

"Under Republican rule the relations between capital and labor have become more and more strained and yet the Republican leaders resist each attempt to bring employers and employees into more harmonious relations."

"The Philippines present another instance of gross mismanagement. Instead of applying the American idea to the Philippine question, the Republican leaders initiated the empire of the Old World and entered on a colonial policy which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and humiliation instead of glory."

"The present financial stringency is another illustration of Republican incompetency. In the full possession of power it has allowed the country to be run by Wall street financiers and in the crisis is impotent to do more than furnish money out of the public treasury to support the market. It has made no effort to stop gambling—the fruitful cause of panics—it has made no effort to furnish government notes for an emergency and it has made no effort to protect depositors. While it demands security for government funds when deposited with banks, it has left the individual depositor to risk his savings without protection against mismanagement by bank officials."

"The Republicans admit that something must be done and they now know how to proceed. They are so convinced that the present conditions are deplorable that they applaud the president's last message which was an indictment of Republican misrule, for all abuses of which he complains are traceable to Republican rule or lack of legislation."

"We face the future with hope and that hope rests on a firm foundation. Democratic policies have grown in popularity as the voters have become better acquainted with the evils to be remedied. The Democrats have been looking at public questions from the standpoint of all the people, while Republican leaders have been looking at them from the standpoint of a few. As the strength of a party must be measured by the strength of its principles, Democrats have reason to believe that their prospects of success have been greatly increased by the widespread acceptance of Democratic remedies."

"Another reason for hope is to be found in the fact that the Democratic party is united while the Republican party is divided, and the reunion of the Democratic party is due to the same causes that have brought division in the Republican ranks. The country has moved forward toward positive and aggressive resistance to the encroachments of predatory wealth and this growth has brought the rear ranks of the Democratic party up to the firing line, while it has separated the Republican reformers from the Republican standpaters. The fight for supremacy in the Republican party is a bitter one, and whichever side wins the other will be disgruntled. As the Republicans used one faction of the Democratic party to defeat us in 1896, we shall return the compliments this year and use one part of the Republican party to defeat the other, for it is so hopelessly divided that it can not be trusted to do anything at present."

"The third cause for hope is to be found in the moral awakening. Never in the generation has there been such a stirring of conscience and the sense of justice has been made sensitive to the Democratic appeal, which is essentially an appeal for justice. The Democratic party has been doing pioneer work and now it will enjoy the gratitude and appreciation heaped upon the pioneer when the character of the work is fully understood."

FELL INTO BOILING WATER.

One Dead and Two Fatally Burned at Jersey City.

Three men fell into a tank of boiling water Wednesday in the chemical works of M. Calm & Bro., on West Side avenue, Jersey City, and before they were rescued by fellow workmen were badly scalded.

The injured were Joseph Wesag, Joseph Bolassay and John Ashaz, all of Jersey City. Wesag died of his injuries the next afternoon. Bolassay and Ashaz, the doctors say, can hardly survive the effects of the accident.

It is believed that the men who were standing at the edge of the tank, were overcome by ammonia fumes and that this caused them to fall into the boiling water.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Senators Tillman and Depew Lock Horns in Senate

Over the Part the New York Banks Play in Speculations in Lending Money to Gamblers.

A lively colloquy between Senators Depew and Tillman took place when the South Carolina senator attempted to have the senate pass his resolution calling on the comptroller of the currency to furnish a detailed statement of all loans made by national banks in New York upon collateral security during the 6 months from June 1 to December 1, 1907.

Mr. Aldrich suggested that as drawn the measure had many objectionable features, but he thought a resolution would be framed to give the information desired if it should be referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Tillman demanded to know the objection to the resolution, Mr. Aldrich replying that the chief objection was the provision calling for the names of people making loans.

"I think that would be the very worst thing we could do in the present condition," said Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Tillman disavowed any special purpose in having the names and Mr. Hale asked that the matter be allowed to go over so that the chairman of the finance committee and Mr. Tillman might agree on a form of resolution. Mr. Tillman said he did not want to go into the private affairs of banks but merely wanted to get at the facts concerning stock gambling and the loaning of funds of depositors for stock gambling purposes.

Mr. Depew said that what was done in New York was done elsewhere and the inquiry might be extended to other places.

"But," shouted Mr. Tillman, "most states have closed their bookshops and New York has not shut up its bookshop or gambling house that is swallowing up the little fellows." "South Carolina would be the first to suffer if the New York exchange were closed," said Mr. Depew, "and her industrial institutions would feel the effect of a loss of credit if New York is hampered."

"I have never discovered that New York is supplying money from disinterested motives," retorted Mr. Tillman; "we pay for everything we get."

Mr. Depew said it was safe to say that a majority of demand loans are made for legitimate purposes. He added that he was ready to co-operate in the suppression of gambling in New York.

The resolution was then offered to the committee on finance.

FIRE RAGES, PUPILS SING.

Scholars Marched Singing from the Burning School Building.

While a fire raged in the fourth floor of the five-story public school building on 19th street, New York on Friday two thousand pupils marched from the building singing "America," under the leadership of their teachers. The children were engaged in their singing exercises when the fire gong rang, and they continued to sing as they marched out of the building.

There was no sign of a panic and a few minutes after the first alarm was sounded all the children were assembled in the school yard waiting the word of dismissal. Fortunately all of the smaller children were in rooms on the lower floors of the building and many of them did not know of the fire when they were called upon to march out by the regular fire drill. The fire was quickly extinguished after causing \$200 damage.

CAN'T BE FOUND.

Relatives of a Dead Man at Asheville Can't Be Located.

The body of James Orlando Amidon, who died in a hotel at Asheville several days ago, still lies unclaimed in an undertaking establishment in that city. The body is embalmed and dressed ready for burial, and the lodge of Masons is using every effort to locate the relatives of the deceased. A badge found on the lapel of the stranger's coat indicating that he was a member of that Order. The deceased is said to have a brother named G. Fred Amidon at Framingham, Mass., and a sister named Miss So Amidon at Midbury, N. H., but telegrams to both places failed to elicit any response. In the pockets of the dead man's clothing was found a postal card from the Hawkins Publishing Company of Waterville, N. Y., addressed to the deceased at Miami, Fla.

OUTLAW KILLED.

Stabbed Chief of Police Shippy and Shot His Son.

IN CITY OF CHICAGO.

Would-Be Murderer Was an Anarchist and Entered the Home of the Chief of Police and Tried to Stab Him, But Was Killed in the Fight That Followed By the Chief Himself.

At Chicago Chief of Police George M. Shippy, his son Harry, and his driver, James Foley, were wounded by an anarchist who attempted to assassinate the police official in the hall of the latter's residence, 31 Lincoln Court, shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. The desperate struggle, in which Mrs. Shippy and her daughter, Georgiotta, joined, was terminated when the chief drew his own revolver and killed his assailant.

Harry Shippy was shot through the breast twice and was probably fatally wounded. His father was stabbed in the arm, while Foley received a bullet in the wrist. Mrs. Shippy was kicked by the desperado, but her hurts are slight.

Following the attacks, squads of police were sent into the Italian and Ghetto quarters of the city. Places known as headquarters of secret societies suspected of anarchistic tendencies were raided and a score or more arrests were made.

That the attempt to kill Chief Shippy resulted in failure was due largely to the policeman's quickness in anticipating the purpose of his visitor's presence. The man had twice called at the house and asked for the chief Monday when he was told that Mr. Shippy was at work and called again Tuesday morning when a servant informed him that the chief could not be seen before nine o'clock. When he rang the door bell at the latter hour, the chief himself answered the call.

"As I opened the door," said Chief Shippy later, "the man raised his hat and I allowed him to step into the hallway. He handed me an envelope, I glanced at it and then he thought struck me that the man was for analysis, the police being of the an anarchist. I grabbed his arms and called to my wife who was in another room. When she ran into the hallway I said: 'Mother see if this man has a revolver. She felt in one of his coat pockets and said that he had.'"

"I tried to hold him with one hand and draw my revolver with the other but he jerked away and fell against the door. I caught him again and while we were struggling my son, who was up stairs, started to my aid. He was only a few steps from the bottom of the stairs when the man freed one hand, drew his revolver and fired two shots at Harry."

"Then Foley, who had been summoned by my daughter, stepped into the hall and the man shot him. The anarchist kicked my wife to one side and by this time I had got my vovler, and both Foley and I opened fire. At my first shot, which struck him in the head, he fell. But I fired three more one into his head Foley's shots also struck the assassin."

Foley and Harry Shippy were taken to a hospital. The body of the anarchist was removed to a morgue. A search of the corpse failed to reveal any marks by which it might be identified.

In a pocket of the man's coat, however, the police discovered a small box of lozenges, the package bearing a label inscribed: "Trowbridge, Confectionary Company, Meadville, Pa." The lozenges were sent to a chemist for analysis, the police being of the opinion that they might contain poison with which it was the man's intention to commit suicide if arrested.

The police are firm in the belief that the attack on their chief was due to an anarchistic plot. Theories that he may have had a personal grievance against the official because of an arrest or some similar affair were given up when detectives of the department failed to recognize the corpse as that of any known criminal. Two members of the force asserted that they had seen the man at a meeting of anarchists about ten days ago.

Both the chief and Mrs. Shippy assert that the former's life was saved by the appearance of their son. The young man, who is 18 years of age, is a student at a military academy, in Culver, Ind. He is at home because of illness and hastened to his father's aid when he heard the struggle in the hall.